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ABSTRACT

SPECIFIC FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THIS STUDY ARE TIED TO FIVE CATEGORIES WHICH CONSTITUTE THE BASIS FOR COMMUNITY RECREATION SERVICES--(1) ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION, (2) FACILITIES, (3) PROGRAM, (4) PERSONNEL, AND (5) FINANCES. APPENDICES INCLUDE A CHECK LIST FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES AND A SUMMARY OF LAWS RELATING TO SCHOOL AND CITY RECREATION AND PARKS. (FPO)

ED036061

Williams School-City Recreation and Park Services

An Appraisal with Recommendations

Prepared for

The Williams Unified School District
City of Williams
Williams Recreation Commission

By

Bureau of Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation
C. Carson Conrad, Chief
John J. Klumb, Consultant

EF 002 003

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Williams School-City Recreation and Park Services

An Appraisal with Recommendations

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
MAX RAFFERTY—SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
SACRAMENTO
1968

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March 1, 1968

TO: Mr. Don Killian, President
Williams Unified School District Board of Education and
Mr. Lupe Molier, Mayor, City of Williams

FROM: C. Carson Conrad, Chief
Bureau of Health Education, Physical Education and Recreation
California State Department of Education

SUBJECT: Williams Recreation Study

Your request to the California State Department of Education for a study of the need for recreation services in Williams has resulted in the following report.

The many individuals and groups contacted were cooperative and eager to assist in all phases of the study. Indications are that the citizens of Williams will give attention to the recommendations and their implementation.

It was a pleasure to serve your community and school district. Every effort has been made to analyze the findings of the study and to present recommendations that will result in improved recreation services for the city of Williams.

CITY OF WILLIAMS

CITY HALL

WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA

C. Carsen Conrad, Chief
Bureau of Health, Physical Education & Recreation
State Department of Education
721 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Conrad:

At the regular meetings of the Williams City Council of October 2, 1967 and the Williams Unified School District Board of Education of September 28, 1967, it was decided to request assistance from your department for a survey and recommendations as to the recreational needs and program development of the Williams area.

We would like to jointly do some long-range planning in coordinating our recreational plans. It is felt, at this time, that outside assistance would be appreciated and would be an asset to us in our initial planning.

We would appreciate, if this request is possible, having you work with either or both of the following:

Mr. Hal Stober, Chairman
Williams Recreation Commission
Williams, California 95987

Mr. Arthur B. Cate, Superintendent
Williams Unified School District
Box 7
Williams, California 95987

We would appreciate hearing from you regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Mr. Lupe Moller, Mayor
City of Williams

Mr. Don Killian, President
Williams Unified School District
Board of Education

Williams Unified School District

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C. Carsen Conrad, Chief
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721 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Conrad:

At the regular meetings of the Williams City Council of October 3, 1967 and the Williams Unified School District Board of Education of September 28, 1967, it was decided to request assistance from your department for a survey and recommendations as to the recreational needs and program development of the Williams area.

We would like to jointly do some long-range planning in coordinating our recreational plans. It is felt, at this time, that outside assistance would be appreciated and would be an asset to us in our initial planning.

We would appreciate, if this request is possible, having you work with either or both of the following:

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Mr. Lupe Moller, Mayor
City of Williams

Don J Killian

Mr. Don Killian, President
Williams Unified School District
Board of Education

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Williams and the Williams Unified School District embrace a geographical area in the upper Sacramento Valley that is typical of many communities in California. Located off the main north-south freeway--Interstate 5--it is in the heart of the rich agricultural land that serves as the basis of employment for most of the populace. Williams has long been a center of specialized recreation that has attracted hunters from near and far. Its location, adjacent to the Colusa National Wildlife Refuge, provides some of the finest hunting in the state.

Recreation that is suitable and available to all citizens has long been a concern of Williams. A community interested in moving ahead is always seeking ways of upgrading services for its people. In an effort to better provide recreation services and to coordinate those agencies best able to organize and promote such activities, the northern California City of Williams sought outside help in analyzing its needs and making recommendations regarding solutions.

In October of 1967, the Williams City Council and Williams Unified School District made a request of the California State Department of Education for an appraisal of the city's recreation services. These two agencies requested attention in the study be given to all aspects of recreation: organization and administration, facilities, finances, programs, and personnel. In making the request, the agencies also asked for a study of the most defensible coordinated plan upon which future recreation facilities and services could be provided for the children, youth, and adults of the area.

Recreation in some form has been promoted in Williams for many years. The school district, the City of Williams, and volunteer groups have given leadership and financial aid in efforts to provide this needed service; however, these efforts have lacked a coordinated plan that would have utilized all the community resources and thus produced a team effort.

It should be understood that extensive community planning must precede program action and that no one agency or jurisdiction can be responsible for all recreation services in a given community; nor should any one agency have primary responsibility for such services. The services of public and volunteer agencies are essential; however, if the services overlap, community resources are wasted. On the other hand, the united effort of the entire community will bring results that are lasting and that represent the most economical and productive approach to a recreation program.

The primary responsibility of tax-supported agencies in providing opportunities for recreation and group association is to supply: (1) facilities; (2) qualified leadership; and (3) services on a

community-wide basis. Tax-supported agencies should give leadership in pooling the resources of all individuals and groups so that a total community effort is provided in matters of recreation. A coordinated group or council, established and recognized by all agencies as the senate of community recreation planning, is essential to the wisest approach to the expenditure of community funds.

F I N D I N G S

This section of the report of the study is a summary about the Williams community, the existing program and facilities related to community recreation, and other major findings which underlie the recommendations.

The study was conducted by the Bureau of Health Education, Physical Education and Recreation of the California State Department of Education. The procedure used was to gather information through (1) personal visitations with individuals and groups in the community; (2) a review of school district and city council reports and minutes; (3) a reading of past and present recreation material related to the subject; (4) observation of existing facilities, programs, and procedures; and (5) an interchange of correspondence and telephone calls related to the study.

Both the findings and recommendations are tied to the five fundamental categories that constitute the basis for good community recreation services. Treatment of data has been such that specific and related information will be found under one of the following categories:

1. Organization and administration
2. Facilities
3. Program
4. Personnel
5. Finances

Organization and Administration

A recreation committee has been appointed by the Williams City Council. It is composed of lay people who have been asked to give attention to matters of recreation and parks. They act as an advisory body to the City Council.

Because policy or guidelines do not exist, there is some confusion as to the duties and responsibilities of the recreation committee. The members are willing and eager to serve their community, and they have

voiced a need to be given direction so they may help to set the wheels in motion for the many recreation services that need attention.

The Williams City Council has a concern for recreation and seems well aware of its legal responsibility to provide such service to the community. It has at its disposal, both through the general fund and special budget categories, taxing powers to finance necessary projects, and continuing aid that will result in attention being given to parks and recreation matters that benefit the citizens of Williams. The Council has moved in a positive manner on some aspects of parks and recreation with benefiting results; much more remains to be done.

The Williams Unified School District, through its Board of Trustees, has at its disposal all the basic components to organize and administer community recreation programs. California law encourages school districts to use all means available to them for such purposes. To some degree the district has given leadership to recreational activities for youth and adults. The district has acted in cooperation with individuals, groups, and agencies to organize and promote worthy leisure pursuits.

Certain community volunteer groups have made a positive impact through their organization and programming of recreation activities. Of special interest is the fact that when a critical community need has presented itself in the past, the citizens of Williams have been able to organize and meet the need in a positive and constructive manner.

Although progress has been made, certain organizational and administrative practices are noticeable by their absence. Some of these follow:

1. A contractual agreement between the city and the school district for recreation services

2. A representative park and recreation commission, with members appointed by both agencies

3. A recreation budget financed by combined contributions of city and school district

4. A trained individual to administer and direct all recreation programs in the community

5. Policy by both the city and the school district related to recreation purchases, personnel, procedures, facilities, reports, and notices

6. A master plan for development of parks and recreation facilities

7. A program of planned recreation activities for children, youth, and adults

In any organized municipality many perplexing problems must be solved, and recreation is now one of the areas demanding careful thought and planning for the future. All the recreational needs in a community cannot be met immediately, but a long-range master plan is possible, with each year marking the successful completion of segments of the project. Both the city and school district of Williams have resources at their disposal to organize and administer park and recreation services. There is need for them to move as quickly as possible to join forces in a well-organized and coordinated plan of action.

Facilities

Community effort has provided a number of resources that lend themselves to recreation use. The aquatic center, complete with shower, dressing and storage rooms, and bleachers, is the result of a fund-raising project. It has been deeded to the school district for administration. Some vital maintenance is necessary immediately, as is the establishment of a yearly preventive maintenance program. Lack of a heater to maintain proper water temperature lessens the total utilization of the facility during the year.

A city park, recently completed through the use of city funds, represents an effort to provide aesthetic value to the city. The restrooms, play equipment, picnic facilities, and a wide expanse of trees and lawn provide opportunity for use by all segments of the community.

The high school site, generous in size, contains numerous facilities that lend themselves to recreation use, among which are the following: a gymnasium with shower and dressing rooms, equipment, and supplies; shops and homemaking rooms; arts and crafts areas; library; meeting rooms; turfed play fields; outdoor hard-surfaced basketball, volleyball, and tennis courts; and a lighted play area with bleachers. Some of the facilities need maintenance attention to bring them up to standard.

Adjoining the high school campus, the elementary site furnishes additional facilities such as the following: playground space, hardtop court areas for multi-use of activities, play equipment and standards, auditorium and stage, cafeteria and kitchen, and meeting rooms for community groups.

Additional school property includes the old high school site, the main building of which now houses a local museum that has potential for long-range use. The old gymnasium, badly in need of renovating, also invites future master planning for a multitude of uses. The rest of the old high school site provides land not now in use, but park planning could make it a valuable community asset. It should be noted that school buses, which are the property of the unified school district, have been used and should continue to play an important role in the future recreation plans of Williams.

The Veterans Building serves as a meeting hall and gathering place for many community functions. A local bowling establishment provides an outlet for this sport and caters to people of all ages. Both Colusa and Arbuckle, each ten miles distant, have golf courses available for recreation use. Clear Lake, the Sacramento River, and the Coast Mountain Range are all within a short driving distance of Williams. Some of the best bird and wild fowl hunting areas in California exist in this geographical region; however, most of them are confined to private clubs, and thus the areas are available only to members and guests. The Colusa National Wildlife Refuge lies adjacent to Williams and represents a facility with great potential for recreation groups such as artists, photographers, and bird watchers.

Programs

The main thrust of this study and its recommendations is aimed at establishing an organized recreation program in Williams. The multitude of activities that could be included in a recreation program are identified in Appendix A. With proper planning and organization, almost all of the activities listed could become a part of the future recreation service available in Williams.

The local swimming facility has made possible not only recreational swimming but competitive swimming as well. The swimming team, available to youth, has been coached and scheduled for meets with other communities. It has proven to be a popular activity that should be expanded and continued.

Certain youth activities are available under the sponsorship of several organizations--Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, 4-H, Little League, and FFA--which contribute to desirable pursuits by school-age children. A local hunter safety program is conducted and serves a need of this community.

There have been, from time to time, attempts to provide some adult programs through the high school. Facilities in the gymnasium have been made available for women's groups to participate in certain sports and games of their choosing. The universal weight machine in the gymnasium has provided some use to men for fitness activities. On occasion, men's basketball enthusiasts have sponsored a "town team" for competition with other communities.

The Sacramento Valley Museum has exhibited for some time representative material that provides a potential interest center for not only local citizens but for tourists as well. Attention needs to be given to this program and a determination made as to its place in long-range recreation planning.

Two annual community affairs offer hope for greater attention to be given to future activities that would provide unity, strength, and wholesome recreation for the city. The Methodist Church's annually

sponsored Country Fair and the firemen's Annual Christmas Dance deserve comment for the contribution they have made. Every community needs yearly projects that call attention to the area, provide organization and citizen cooperation, and result in enjoyment, goodwill, and worthy use of leisure.

A local bowling center is a commercial recreation outlet that has served a vital link in the adult recreational life of Williams. Some attempt has been made to involve youth in both instructional and recreational use of this facility, but it appears to have been far short of what could be done.

Although the Coast Mountain Range is readily available, groups interested in programs of rock hunting, nature study, and outdoor living have not been organized. Much of nature is available to children, youth, and adults in this area. Getting to know nature and forming life-long hobbies and avocations that evolve around the wonders of nature should not be left to chance; rather, a concentrated effort should be forthcoming in organizing clubs and groups to engage in nature programs that assure lasting results.

Personnel

Two jurisdictions with access to tax money exist in Williams: the City and the unified school district. Therefore, the City Council and the school district's governing board represent the personnel with legal responsibility to organize and provide for recreation. Both of these bodies have expressed a desire to coordinate their efforts in order to jointly organize, promote, and conduct recreation services. Appendix B, "Legal Basis for School and City Recreation and Parks," identifies the authorities on which these two political subdivisions can proceed with recreation service.

The Williams City Council has appointed a recreation committee, and it has been active for some time. The committee is advisory in nature and responsible to the City Council. Several noteworthy projects have been accomplished by this group:

1. Planning and creating the city park

2. Lighting the high school field

3. Purchasing high school bleachers

All indications point to the City's desire to cooperate with the school district in a joint venture of community recreation.

The district superintendent of schools knows that the district has an important role in providing recreation and in the use of school facilities for such activities. He looks with favor on cooperative

action between the schools and the City in all matters of recreation, and the governing board is ready to approve such an agreement.

An active group representing additional support to a recreation program is the Williams Women's Club. This strong community group is especially dedicated to renovating the old high school gymnasium as a community center. The dedication and potential strength of this organization should command attention, and their work should be directed into the best possible channel.

One of the personnel requirements for any community recreation venture to be productive and successful is a director of recreation trained by education and experience. The presence of such an individual was not apparent during the course of the study. In most communities the size of Williams, the director of recreation may be found in the teaching staff of the school district. Such may be the case here. Careful attention needs to be given to filling this position because herein lies the answer to a successful, comprehensive recreation service.

With all due respect to the membership of the present recreation committee, if the schools and City contract to provide a community recreation program, the committee should include representatives of both bodies. Thus, a flow of information as to official recreation business and functions will return to both the school governing board and the City Council through their appointed representatives.

Finances

As mentioned elsewhere, the two community agencies with tax resources and legal responsibility for providing recreation services are the City and the school district. Therefore, these two bodies must provide the finances necessary to stimulate action in recreation.

In the past, both the City and school district have budgeted funds to provide a minimum of recreation activities. The City presently levies an 11-cent tax per $100 of assessed property value, which provides approximately $3,500 per year for park and recreation purposes. Under the provisions of California Government Code Section 43200, the City may go to 15 cents before it reaches its limit by this ordinance. This would provide an additional $1,500 yearly. It should be noted that the annual maximum general property tax that the City may collect without approval of the electorate is $1 per $100 of property value. The City may use this general fund to acquire or purchase land for parks and play fields and improve equipment and maintenance. A special tax levy is also available to the City to acquire, construct, or complete property or structures for recreation or other city objectives. It may not exceed 50 cents on each $100 of assessed property value, and must be approved by the electorate.

The Williams Unified School District has available to it the Community Service Tax Law which permits a tax levy of 10 cents per $100

of assessed property value in the school district. This presently yields around $12,000 per year, which may be expended only for civic center or recreation use within the district. Last year some $5,000 was used for civic center, custodial services, utilities, and the swimming program. All school buildings and grounds may be made available for community use for civic and recreational activities. The Community Service Tax is designated to finance such use of facilities by the public when they are not being utilized for school instructional purposes.

Evidence reveals that both the city and school district have given some attention to recreational needs in the community. Each has done so in their own way and with financing available to them. The Joint Exercise of Powers Act (California Government Code Sections 6500-6512) and the Community Recreation Enabling Law (California Education Code Sections 16651-16664) authorize and encourage cities and school districts to cooperatively administer recreation services in the community. Jointly financing such a community venture is not only legal but is looked upon as being good practice and a wise use of tax funds. Detailed information on the above legal authority is provided in Appendix B.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations resulting from this study are designed to assist the citizens of Williams in providing a comprehensive cooperative program of recreation for all the children, youth, and adults in the community. No single type of administrative pattern for recreation services is mandatory for Williams. The citizens of Williams and officials of governing jurisdictions that represent them must determine the type of administrative framework which has the greatest potential effectiveness for the total community.

If the recommendations contained herein appear to suggest a sensible plan of action, then it is the responsibility of City and school district officials to adopt recommendations and see that a plan is developed and that it is kept elastic so that it may be expanded and changed with the City's changing needs.

Certain of the following recommendations will best be carried out by one agency. In others, a coordinated effort may be the best approach. The recommendations are grouped under five broad categories as follows:

1. Organization and Administration
2. Facilities
3. Programs
4. Personnel
5. Finances

Organization and Administration

1. Establish a coordinated recreation service. The City of Williams and the Williams Unified School District should participate as the agents in providing recreational facilities, services, and finances for the community.

2. Study of the recommendations should take place by each agency. Soon afterwards, officials of both agencies should meet jointly to discuss the recommendations and reach agreement on their implementations.

3. Develop a school district-City agreement to provide public recreation and park services for the Williams area. Such an agreement should include the following:

a. The official names of the participating agencies
b. The authorization contained in the Education Code, the Government Code, and City Charter and Ordinance providing for recreation and parks in the community
c. The purpose of the contract
d. The specific responsibility of each party
e. A statement of services to be provided by each party
f. The managing or administrating agency--functions it will perform
g. The personnel to be involved
h. The line of supervision and direction of personnel
i. General program content areas
j. The Director of Recreation and Parks--his duties and responsibilities
k. The financial arrangements
l. Master schedule of city and school facilities--priority that recreational activities will receive
m. The use and maintenance of recreation and park facilities
n. Liability insurance coverage
o. Fees and charges--general practice that will prevail
p. A definite date for termination for the contract (subject to renewal yearly)
q. The makeup, duties, and procedures of an advisory recreation and park commission

4. Terminate the present recreation committee and create a representative recreation commission to serve as a policy-making and advisory body to the City Council and the school district governing board on park and recreation matters. The recreation commission should be composed of seven members officially appointed according to the following plan:

   a. Three members selected by the City Council--one of whom should be a member of the City Council
   b. Three members selected by the board of education--one of whom should be a member of the board of education
   c. One member selected by the original six

   Serving ex officio without vote should be the mayor and the superintendent of schools.

   Recreation Commissioners should serve three overlapping terms, elect their own officers, meet regularly, and supply minutes of their meetings to the parent bodies.

   The recreation commission should be established by ordinance of the City Council and by resolution of the school district governing board.

5. Develop written policy statements for approval by both City and school district officials. Such policy should include the following:

a. Insurance protection for students and adult participants--reporting and care of accident victims
b. Use and care of school district and city property when used for recreation
c. Use of school buses owned by the school district for recreational purposes
d. Use of voluntary leadership to operate certain segments of the recreation program
e. Fees and charges contemplated in connection with the program
f. Purchase, storage, distribution, and maintenance of recreational equipment and supplies

6. Provide for a director of parks and recreation who is qualified by education, training, and experience. His priority workload would occur during the summer months when he should be available full time.

Facilities

1. Develop through the newly formed recreation commission a community task force to formulate a workable plan for renovating and utilizing the old high school site as a community center. This would include three objectives:

   a. Rehabilitation of the old high school gymnasium into a usable, multiuse community unit
   b. Development of adjacent acreage for a family-use park--(barbecues, picnic facilities, music shell, fire council ring)
   c. Upgrading and improving the local museum unit into a regional historic attraction

   Another charge to be accomplished by the task force is the compilation of a complete suggested schedule of utilization of the above facilities by the community and tourists as well. This should include long-range publicity through local and state publications, directional signs, and so forth.

   All potential sources of financing should be explored during the planning stages; for example, Sections 40401 and 43225 of the California Government Code, Titles I and III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and the office of State Historical Landmarks through Interpretive Services of the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

2. Improve and expand the hard surface playing courts on the high school site; tennis and basketball courts are in need of special attention.

3. Continue to make available school facilities for community recreation when they are not used for instructional purposes. Expanded use should be anticipated as additional planned programs are initiated.

4. Repair and bring up to standard the aquatic center. Of high priority should be the installation of a pool heater to provide greater use of this swimming facility. A yearly schedule of preventive maintenance should be started and continued to keep abreast of needs that will be ongoing.

5. Evaluate the use of the City Park, old high school site, elementary auditorium, cafeteria and playgrounds, high school gymnasium, shops, meeting rooms, outdoor courts, playing fields, and swimming pool for community recreation. These facilities should all play an important part in a comprehensive summer program and be utilized to a great extent during the rest of the year also.

6. Purchase and gather all the necessary supplies and equipment that will be used in conducting the initial summer program of recreation.

Program

1. Planning should begin at once for a comprehensive summer recreation program in Williams. The main emphasis of such service should be for school-age children. It should be noted, however, that service for citizens of all ages will be included in the long-range planning. The recreation commission and the recreation director should work together in such planning.

2. Select activities for programming that will be appropriate and determine the facilities, personnel, equipment, and supplies necessary to conduct such activities. A complete checklist of recreational activities is provided in Appendix A.

3. Set the total length of the summer program and agree on days and hours that facilities and supervision will be available.

4. Choose the basic recreation categories, and develop the necessary organization and administration procedures for participation. It is suggested that special attention be directed to the following: team sports, individual sports, swimming instruction and competition, tournaments and contests, special events and shows, music, crafts, camping and nature study, self-directed activities, and quiet games and contests.

5. Use all appropriate facilities in the community and surrounding area in the program. However, recreation headquarters should be established adjacent to the area most frequently used and the recreation director's office, and equipment storage and issue should be here also.

6. Study the total community adult needs for recreation, and move to supply the services when appropriate. Some of the areas of greatest emphasis should be:

   a. Special facilities and programs for older citizens
   b. Opportunities for family participation
   c. Stimulation and planning for activities in the mountains, water areas, state parks, and so forth
   d. Promotion of camping experiences for children, youth, adults, and families
   e. Enrichment opportunities for cultural and civic functions
   f. Promotion of a yearly pageant or special event for Williams
   g. Planned activities for adults in hobbies, crafts, music, drama, and dance
   h. Programs of adult fitness, slim and trim, jogging clubs, and so forth
   i. Program features for postschool youth and young married groups

Personnel

1. Revise the Park and Recreation Commission as indicated under the Organization and Administration Section. Representatives appointed from both the school board and City Council should serve as a liaison to their parent bodies and thus keep them informed on recreational matters.

2. Appoint a director of parks and recreation. He should serve as the administrator of parks and recreation through his commission. It is viewed that his initial workload would be the summer program on a full-time basis with part-time attention to recreation services during the rest of the year. Because of this, he should be looked upon as a part-time employee for park and recreation matters. School faculty members offer a good source from which to select such an individual. If a qualified person is not presently available, it is recommended that an interim appointment be made, and when new teachers are hired for the following year, attention be given to the need for a person who is qualified by experience and education to administer the park and recreation program.

3. Plan for the additional paid and volunteer workers who will be needed for both the summer and long-range yearly recreational offerings; e.g., playground leaders, aquatic supervisor, crafts instructor, maintenance people, and so forth.

4. Screen the community and compile a list of volunteer workers who may be used as recreational leaders in special interest areas; e.g., art, painting, music. crafts, and so forth.

5. Develop policy on park and recreation employees in regard to hours, dress, line of authority and responsibility. and so forth.

Finances

1. Plan for budget allocations necessary for immediate and long-range recreation programs in Williams.

2. Establish a joint recreation fund to which the Williams City Council and the Williams Unified School District governing board allocate a specific amount each fiscal year. One of the agencies should be designated as the fiscal agent for the joint program to provide bookkeeping, auditing, payroll, and accounting services. Decision on this matter should be made by officials of both agencies. Spell out the details in the joint contractual agreement.

3. Expend money from the joint fund to provide a cooperative city-school district recreation and park service for Williams.

   Many California communities enjoy recreation services rendered by cities and school districts through joint agreement. A joint powers agreement (Government Code) and a community recreation act (Education Code) provide the authorization for a joint action (Appendix B).

   Experience from successful programs throughout the state indicates that joint recreation services can produce certain economies in personnel, planning, and facility use cost and eliminate duplication and overlap.

4. Continue to levy the Community Service Tax of 10 cents per $100 of assessed valuation of property in the unified school district. It is understood that this raises approximately $12,000 for civic center and recreation purposes each year.

5. Increase the city recreation tax levy to a full 15 cents per $100 of assessed valuation as it is legal to do without going to the electorate. It is understood this would raise approximately $5,000 per year for park and recreation purposes.

6. Study additional sources of finances available to the City through the general fund and Sections 37110, 37354, and 43225 of the California Government Code.

7. Investigate the potential of an annual yearly community fund raising project, with the funds allocated to the Community Recreation Service.

8. Study the financial participation of service and fraternal organizations, the grange, co-ops, and selected clubs or societies.

9. Designate, within the recreation program, activities (youth and adult) that will have fees and charges. These may be for material, supplies, equipment, admission, transportation, leadership, instruction, or supervision.

CHECK LIST FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Camping and nature
- Day camping
- Mountain camping
- Hiking
- Nature study
- Picnics

Clubs
- Adex (adult excursions)
- Boys' Clubs
- Girls' Clubs
- Friday Nighters
- Golden Age Groups
- Hobby Clubs Council
- Playground Leaders' Councils
- Tacklebusters Fishing Clubs
- University-by-the-Sea (forum)
- Young Adult
- Senior High Social Clubs

Contests
- Fishing rodeo
- Kite tournaments
- Marble tournaments
- Pumpkin carving
- Spelling bee
- Sports skills
- Yo-yo

Crafts
- Adult: Needlework, leather, ceramics, sewing, rug weaving, textile painting, basketry, copper, glass painting, metal craft, woodcraft
- Children: Crayon coloring, drawing, water color painting, finger painting, woodcraft, miscellaneous crafts

Dancing
- Folk dancing
- Instruction (round, social, square for adults and youth)
- Social dances

Drama
- Children's theater
- Costuming
- Dramatic play
- Puppetry
- Storytelling

Model building
- Airplanes
- Boats
- Cars
- Kites

Music
- A capella singers
- Band concerts
- Recordings
- Recreational (informal)
- Rhythm band, action songs
- Singing (community and vocal groups)

Special events
- Aquatic carnivals
- Bicycle parades
- Beach days
- Christmas programs
- Community programs, (Talent show)
- Community special events
- Decorated bicycle parades
- Doll shows
- Easter programs
- Easter egg coloring
- Easter egg hunts
- Family nights (playground variety programs)
- Hobby shows
- Halloween carnivals
- Halloween parties
- May Day festivals
- Pet shows
- Play days
- Powder puff track and field (girls)
- Sports tournaments
- Sports carnival (boys)
- Twelfth Eve bonfires

Sports and games
- Archery
- Badminton
- Baseball (men and youth)
- Baseball (junior high)
- Baseball (little league, kid, pony, etc.)
- Basketball (men, women, boys, girls)
- Bicycling
- Chess and checkers (playground)
- Football (flag, touch)
- Golf
- Handball
- Horseshoe pitching
- Kickball
- Paddle tennis
- Playground games (individual, dual, group, tag games, circle, relays, and races)
- Shuffleboard
- Skating, roller
- Snow ski instructions
- Softball (men, women, boys, girls)
- Table tennis
- Tennis
- Tournaments
- Track and field events
- Tumbing and gymnastics
- Volleyball leagues (men, women, boys, girls, mixed group)
- Volley tennis

Water sports
- Aquatic carnicals
- Beach activities
- Boating
- Leeway sailing (youth)
- Model boat sailing and racing
- Swimming instruction
- Swimming races
- Swimming (rough water tests; tests for instructors, assisted by lifeguards)
- Water skiing
- Water sports

Miscellaneous
- Clubhouse activities
- Motion pictures
- Photography
- Playground councils

LEGAL BASIS FOR SCHOOL AND CITY RECREATION AND PARKS

Laws Relating to the Civic Center Community Recreation Act

California schools, in addition to the traditional education activities, have a long history of service rendered to the community. One of these services has been recreation resulting from the need of the people for a place and facility in which to conduct recreational activities.

Permissive and enabling legal authority as directed by the California State Legislature has given impetus to school-community recreation. The foremost important legal provisions for these programs are briefly outlined in the following section:

> The Civic Center Law enacted in 1917 provides for the establishment of a civic center at each and every public school building and its grounds where groups of citizens may hold meetings and engage in supervised recreational activities. (Education Code Sections 16551-16566)
>
> The Community Recreation Enabling Law enacted in 1939 defines recreation and states the purpose of community recreation. It authorized cities, counties and public school districts to organize, promote and conduct such programs of community recreation as will contribute to the general education and recreational objectives and authorizes school districts to use buildings, grounds and equipment for such purposes. (Education Code Sections 16651-16664)
>
> The Joint Exercise of Power Act of 1949 gives further clarification of powers particularly as they relate to co-operative administration of authority over joint recreation programs such as a school-community venture. (California Government Code Sections 6500-6512)
>
> Community Services Tax Law enacted in 1951 and revised in 1959 and 1961 authorizes:
>
> 1. Elementary schools, high schools and junior college districts to levy beyond educational tax limits a tax of five cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation to support community recreation, and
>
> 2. Unified school districts may levy the same five cent tax for each educational level they represent not to exceed fifteen cents if the district administers the elementary, secondary and junior college educational programs. (Education Code Section 20801)

Government Code Title 4 Government of Cities --

Section 40401 provides that:

" . . . the legislative body may expand the ordinary annual city income to pay all or part of the cost of work to:

" . . . (b) Acquire by purchase or otherwise land for squares, parks, playgrounds, and places within the city and improve, equip, and maintain them.

" . . . (c) Cause shade trees to be planted, set out, and cultivated in them."

Section 43068 provides that:

"Unless a majority of the city electors voting at an election held for that purpose are in favor of it, the annual property tax shall not exceed one dollar ($1) on each one hundred dollars ($100), . . . exclusive of such tax as may be necessary to pay the costs of park and recreation facilities . . . (As amended by Stats. 1955, Ch. 1176 and Stats. 1963, Ch. 282.)"

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